

The Qu'Appelle Enquirer.

Vol. III, No. 29.

QUAPPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888.

Price Five Cents.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Published every Thursday
At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in-
variably in advance; single copies 5 cents.
The rates for our advertising space
are as follows:

	One	Two	Three
One week, months, year.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00
One column	5.00	10.00	20.00
Half column	2.50	5.00	10.00
Quarter column	1.25	2.50	5.00
Two inches	2.00	4.00	8.00
Three inches	2.50	5.00	10.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.
The above rates do not apply to auction
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,
legal notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be changed monthly, if noticed
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business cards, 50 cents for first, twenty
cents for each additional word.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable
or objectionable character.
Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.
E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

REGINA.

DAWSON, ROSE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

Mortgage Sale

FARM LANDS IN DISTRICT OF
ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.

UNDER POWER OF SALE contained
in a certain mortgage (which will be
produced at the time of sale) there will be
offered for sale by Public Auction, by E. A. Ban-
bury, Auctioneer, at "The Wolsley Hotel," in the
Town of Wolsley, in the N. W. T., on Wednesday,
the 30th day of May, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p.m.,
The North-West 1/4 of Sec. 1, Township 18,
Range 12, West of the Second Meridian, in the
District of Assiniboia, in the N. W. T., con-
taining 160 acres more or less.

The Vendors are informed that this is
good farming land, that 25 acres are under
cultivation and that erected thereon are log
house and stables.
The farm is situated about 4 miles south
of Indian Head, a station on the main line
of the C. P. R.

Further particulars, terms and conditions
of sale, made known on day of Sale on ap-
plication to Auctioneer or
ANDREWS, CARBERT & ANDREWS,
Winning
Dated at Winnipeg, May 1st, 1888.

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Town of Wolsley, in the N. W. T., on Wednesday,
the 30th day of May, A. D. 1888, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p.m.,
The North-West 1/4 of Sec. 2, Township 17,
Range 9, West of the Second Meridian, in the
District of Assiniboia, in the N. W. T., con-
taining 160 acres more or less.

The Vendors are informed that this is
good farming land, that 40 acres are under
cultivation and that erected thereon are log
house and stables.
The farm is situated about 4 miles north of Summer-
bury station on the main line of the C. P. R.

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Range 9, West of the Second Meridian, in the
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taining 160 acres more or less.

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cultivation and that erected thereon are log
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The farm is situated about 4 miles north of Summer-
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Winning
Dated at Winnipeg, 1st May, 1888.

Apprentice Wanted

A SMART BOY will be afforded a rare
chance to learn the printing business at
the present time. Apply in person or by
letter addressed
THE PROGRESS OFFICE,
Qu'Appelle.

Public Notice.

BY THE TRUSTEES of the School Dis-
trict of Mount Pleasant Protestant Pub-
lic School District, No. 39 of the North West
Territories.

Whereas it is deemed expedient by the
Trustees of the School District of Mount
Pleasant Protestant Public School District,
No. 39 of the North West Territories, that the
sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$600) should
be borrowed on the security of the said
School District by the issue of Debentures
repayable to the Bearer in Ten equal
consecutive annual instalments, from the
first thereof, with interest at the rate of
eight per centum per annum, for the fol-
lowing purpose, namely: \$600 for the erection
of a School.

Therefore, notice is hereby given by the
Trustees of said District, that a poll will be
opened by the undersigned Chairman of the
said Trustees at the School House on
Section 24, Township 19, Range 15,
in the North West Territories.

On Saturday, the 9th day of
June, 1888.

At the hour of Ten o'clock, a.m., and will
continue open until Four o'clock, p.m., of
the same day, when the votes of those duly
qualified to vote thereon will be taken for
or against raising the sum of SIX
HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$600) by way of a
loan on the security of the said School Dis-
trict as hereinbefore set forth.

The qualification of voters is expressed in
the following oath which persons desiring to
vote must also if required:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear I am a bona-
fide resident ratepayer of the School District
Mount Pleasant Protestant Public School
District No. 39 of the North West Territories;
that I am of the full age of twenty-one
years; that I am not an alien or un-
franchised Indian; that I have not before
voted at this election, and that I have not
received any reward either directly or indi-
rectly nor have I any hope of receiving any
reward for voting at this time and place.
So help me God."

Of which all persons interested are hereby
notified and are required to govern them-
selves accordingly.

Signed,
J. H. FRASER, Chairman,
GEO. STANLEY, J. Trustees
F. E. GOODWIN, J.

Dated at Edley in the School District of
Mount Pleasant, this 15th day of May, 1888.

House to Rent.

APPLY TO
A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
Qu'Appelle, April 24th, 1888.

FOR SALE.

PARTIES REQUIRING
SHEEP, COWS OR HORSES.

Would do well by applying to
MILLER BROS.,
See 10, Tp. 16, R. 10,
Wolsley, March 14, 1888.

ICE CREAM

WHITING BROS.

PAKERS.

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners,

Caterers, and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try
WHITING'S

WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

Our self rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25 cts

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN
Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Higs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

NEW BAKERY

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE STREET.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.
Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

Legislative Assembly.

To the Electors of South Qu'Appelle.

GENTLEMEN: Having been unanimously
chosen at a meeting held on the 21st inst.
for the purpose of selecting a candidate to
represent you in the new Legislative As-
sembly, I have much pleasure in accepting
your nomination and trust to receive your
heartly support. I will endeavor to meet
all throughout the District and discuss the
different questions affecting your interests
and acquaint you with the course I intend
to pursue if elected.

Believe me, Gentlemen,
To be
Your Obedient Servant,
G. S. DAVIDSON.

Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1888.

FOUND.

ONE roan horse, branded T on the left
shoulder, also one black horse. Owner
can have the same by paying expenses, prov-
ing property.

GEORGE ROBINSON,
Qu'Appelle,
May 22, 1888.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT
Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

Qu'Appelle, May 24th, 1887.

Directory.

ENGLISH CHURCH,
ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.

Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every
Sunday. Holy Communion once a fort-
night. Sunday School at half past 10 o'clock.
Week day's and Sunday's days as announced.

COLLEGE CHURCH,
HAY COMMUNION, 8 o'clock every Sat-
urday. Daily Morning and Evening prayer.

Rev. G. B. Childs.
Notices of Baptism, Marriage, or Funerals
may be addressed to the College, or to
Loche Lodge, Esq. churchwarden.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
QU'APPELLE.

Services every Sunday morning at 11, and
every evening at 7 o'clock. Bible class
and Sunday school at 13 o'clock. Prayer
meeting on Thursday at 19.30 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH,
Rev. A. Andrews.

Service every Sunday morning at 11, and
every evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School
at half past 10 o'clock. Class meeting every
Sunday morning after service. Prayer meet-
ing every Wednesday evening at half past
7 o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
Rev. J. Gratton, O. M. I.

Service every last Sunday in the month
at 10.30 o'clock.

ROYAL TEMPLARS,
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church
every Monday evening at 8 o'clock (8 p.m.)
G. H. V. Bulley, S. C.; W. J. Graham, Sec.

MASONIC
QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before
full moon, at 20 o'clock. James Weidman,
W. M.; G. B. Murphy, Sec.

QU'APPELLE STATION POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every
evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock;
open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at
7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.
For Prince Albert and points on the Sas-
katchewan, close every Monday at 19 and
open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19
o'clock; registered mail at 18.30, and money
order department at 15 o'clock.

"I understand that Spokeland
couldn't make a living down on the bot-
tom," said a man meeting an ac-
quaintance. "No, had to move away."
"Wasn't the land good?" "First-rate,
but the trouble with him was laziness. He
was too lazy to live in that country. That's
no place for a lazy man, let me
tell you. Why, sir, that fellow had a
chance one day and was too lazy to shake.
In that country it is no easy job or a
man to shake when he has a cow. It
isn't right to look against nature."

Arkansas Train 11

Ellis Wheeler's marriage had its re-
sult behind it. When the Army of the
Cumberland held its reunion in
Milwaukee, Mr. Robert M. Wilcox, a
young manufacturer from Connecticut,
was present. He had read Miss Wheel-
er's poetry and wished to see her. It
happened that she contributed a poem
to the occasion and was pointed out to
Mr. Wilcox. On his return home he
wrote to her, and, though she had
never met him, she liked his letter and
replied. A pleasant correspondence
followed, and soon a meeting was
brought about. It proved a case of
mutual love at first sight.—*Milwaukee
Sentinel.*

The North-West.

GRENFELL.

—Mr. A. Lee, who has the con-
tract for building the Methodist
church, has commenced work.

—A number of men are hard at
work on our new agricultural hall.
It will be completed by the first of
June.

—The cheese factory was started
here on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and we
claim that the first factory cheese
made in the Northwest was turned
out here. Mr. Geo. A. Delbridge,
an expert from Woodstock, is super-
intendent and he says that all cheese
branded "The Grenfell," will be first
class.

—The 16th was the busiest day
Langenburg ever experienced.
Merchants were reaping a harvest.
D. Maxwell's agent sold 80 or 90
wagons, besides other sales. Many
pair of oxen changed owners.

—The Stage Coach in New York City.

When the railroad car took the place
of the slow stage-coach, it deprived
travel of most of its pleasures. One
sees but little of the country as he is
whirled rapidly through it amid noise
and dust. There is no way in which
scenery can be so well enjoyed, as from
an outside seat of a stage-coach. The
moderate rate of speed allows all the
beauties of the scene to be appreciated,
and the changes of the road present an
ever-varying panorama. Then the
stage-coach allowed of social enjoy-
ment and chat and stories made the
time pass pleasantly. What a contrast
between the tavern, where the stage-
passengers stopped for dinner, and the
present railway station with its "five
minutes for refreshments!" There is
so much that is pleasant and enjoyable
in travel by stage that wealthy gentle-
men in New York City and vicinity not
long ago formed a coaching club, each
member of which had a "coach and
four." There are now many members
of the club. Each has a coach made in
the best possible style. The body of
each and the running gear is painted in
a different style from the others. The
horses are carefully selected, and save
the most complete harness and tra-
ppings. The coaches have seats for six
upon the roof, besides a place for the
"guard," who with his horn announces
the arrival of the coach. The driver
is usually the owner of the coach, and
there is no little friendly rivalry among
the members over their skill in "hand-
ling the ribbons." A parade of the
coaching club is something well worth
seeing, and the club makes occasional
excursions to more or less distant
points. On one occasion its members,
or a part of them, drove to Philadel-
phia and back, by the stage-route fol-
lowed before the days of railroads. One
member of the club is so enthusiastic a
coachman that he runs a daily coach
between one of the hotels of this city
and a point in the suburbs. He takes
passengers at a round price, and thus
allows those who are not mem-
bers of the club to enjoy the
pleasures of this mode of traveling.
So popular is the Tally-ho Coach, that
the places are engaged many days ahead.
The passenger of the coach leaves the
city by that beautiful gateway, Central
Park, and sees the city melt gradually
into the country. His road takes him
past beautiful villas as well as primitive
farm houses. His senses are soon
saturated by the refreshing sea air, and
he arrives at his destination prepared to
do justice to the ample dinner that
awaits him. His destination is Pelham
Bay, one of the most charming spots
upon Long Island Sound. He here ex-
periences the varying scenes and sights
of the road for one of tranquil beauty.
The blue waters of the Sound stretch
out in front of him, and the many sail-
ing craft go lazily by, their quiet being
in strange contrast to the fussy little
steamer that occasionally passes. After
a few hours of rest at Pelham Bay the
homeward journey is commenced, and
the passenger enjoys the same scene in
the light of the declining sun, and
sees the starting point of his journey
and electric lamps are replacing
the daylight, refreshed by the novel
mode of travel and the change of air
and scene. "But," some may say, "it
is very expensive." So it is, but unlike
many of the pleasures of the world,
the pleasures of the Tally-ho Coach are
the wealthier, every dollar expended by
the coaching club helps some one. The
coach maker, the painter, the harness
maker, and many other trades are ben-
efited, and even the farmer, who
breeds stage horses, has his value in-
creased by what some regard as the ex-
traneous of the Coaching Club—
American Agriculturist.

WAPELLA.

—The C. P. R. engineers are en-
gaged laying out a garden next to
the station house.

—William Logan's stable and
granary burned down Tuesday.
Loss slight as the buildings were of
a very poor character.

—Mr. M. McArthur, our black-
smith, had the misfortune to lose his
only child, aged three months, on
Sunday eve. Cause: mal-nutrition.
Much sympathy is felt for the young
couple.

—Seeding through generally. A
larger acreage than last year sown.
Grass is five inches high in sloughs.
Trees are budding and vegetation
generally going ahead as fast as
usual at this season.

—A great deal of public spirit is
being shown re sports, on 24th May.
A very attractive program has been
arranged and the Queen's birthday
will, doubtless, be a red letter day
in the Wapella calendar.

FAIRMEDE.

—Seeding is pretty well through
now, and with the warm showers
we are enjoying, a large yield is an-
ticipated.

—While counting the apparently
innocent enjoyment of our local dances
during the early months of last
winter, "The Doctor" contracted a
serious case of palpitation of the
heart and has ever since been pay-
ing regular and frequent visits to a
far debutante, which has irritated
the malady to such an extent that
even after grave consultations with
friends, and the aid of experienced
matrons, fears of his ultimate re-
covery are beginning to be enter-
tained.

YORKTON.

—Yorkton would be a good open-
ing for a Doctor.

—There has been a new store
erected at Ebenezer.

—Prairie fires have been rather
numerous lately, but no damage is
reported.

—Seeding is for the most part
finished, and a larger acreage is
under crop this season.

—The Ebenezer colony, which is
a German settlement, north of here,
is in a very prosperous condition.

The Dominion Land Office for
Touchevood District has been re-
opened here, Mr. Ferguson, the
Agent having arrived last week.

—The Commercial Colony Com-
pany are bringing in a lot of cattle,
building houses, and breaking land
for the immigrants to their colony.

—Mr. W. H. Miller and Miss Min-
nie Reaman were married on the
6th inst. The Rev. H. Gregory per-
formed the ceremony. It is under-
stood that Mr. and Mrs. Miller in-
tend leaving shortly for British Col-
umbia.

—A big time is expected here on
24th. Our local sports have for-
med a committee and subscription
lists are in the hands of Messrs. T.
Fulton and J. Livingston, and al-
ready nearly one hundred dollars
have been subscribed.

EDMONTON.

—Elmira Bros. are building boats
at the Landing to go down the
Athabasca.

—McLeod Bros. arrived with
rafts of saw logs for Fraser & Co.
on Saturday last week.

—New telephone poles to accom-
modate five wires have been put up
this week. The system is to be ex-
tended to Dr. Tothel's and Fraser
& Co's mill.

LANGENBURG.

—Large additions are being made
to the various colonies around here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson
have gone on their farm in Newdale.
They were much respected here.

—I counted 13 immigrant wagons
last night, with loads on, ready to
leave this morning, and many more
had left throughout the day.

—Mr. Eggleton, Stirling, who ar-
rived here last autumn, and invest-
ed several thousands in farm stock,
had all his buildings but the house
destroyed by fire.

—The 16th was the busiest day
Langenburg ever experienced.
Merchants were reaping a harvest.
D. Maxwell's agent sold 80 or 90
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—The Stage Coach in New York City.

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of the slow stage-coach, it deprived
travel of most of its pleasures. One
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whirled rapidly through it amid noise
and dust. There is no way in which
scenery can be so well enjoyed, as from
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moderate rate of speed allows all the
beauties of the scene to be appreciated,
and the changes of the road present an
ever-varying panorama. Then the
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between one of the hotels of this city
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a few hours of rest at Pelham Bay the
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the passenger enjoys the same scene in
the light of the declining sun, and
sees the starting point of his journey
and electric lamps are replacing
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mode of travel and the change of air
and scene. "But," some may say, "it
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the wealthier, every dollar expended by
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Two inches	1.50	2.25	5.25	15.00

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Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

There was considerable surprise and consternation when the result of the meeting here in McLean's hall on Monday last became known. A detailed report of the meeting will be found elsewhere. The result of the ballot, it will be seen, was 63 for Mr. G. S. Davidson as against 43 opposed to him and divided up amongst other names. It is a matter of surprise that so many were got to the meeting to support Mr. Davidson, and still further that so many stayed away who will not support him under any consideration. It is absurd to assume that Mr. Davidson can unite the people of this municipality notwithstanding that meeting. Even backed up by the prestige that nomination will give him, not all the electors in town will support him, and many in the country will oppose him. If a more eligible man had been selected, the west could have with very little difficulty elected the candidate chosen. Mr. Davidson and his friends know that it was the weakness of their candidate that elected Mr. Crawford the last election contested between the two, and they know now that their persistence in forcing him upon the people is the very thing likely to cause the continuance of the divisions that have heretofore existed here. Though they succeeded in capturing the meeting by being on the alert, it was because those opposed to Mr. Davidson were too confident that he could not get the nomination, and therefore did not turn out in the force they would have had they fully understood the situation. As the result of the meeting is unsatisfactory to many who were not there and to some who were, there are good reasons for refusing to be bound by the nomination. In respect to both candidates now before the people there is cause for dissatisfaction, and the electors will do well at least not to pledge their votes too hastily. It will be to their interest to await developments, in order that they may weigh well the question to whom they will entrust their franchise. There may be other candidates, and the whole question assume a different aspect. Meantime we await developments.

PROHIBITION.

There seems to be a wilful misinterpretation of the term Prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic. The absolute and abstract meaning of the word cannot be taken in this case. There are Prohibition laws in force in various parts of the world of different degrees of strictness, but none pretend absolutely to prevent its manufacture, importation and sale. There are regulations by which alcoholic liquors are obtainable in every prohibition country. To be a Prohibitionist it is not necessary to be a total abstainer, but simply to be opposed to the license of their sale by interested parties. We now have Prohibition in the Northwest, with the permit system as a means by which liquors may be procured. With all the objections that are urged against the permit system, there are thousands of men in the country who are not really total abstainers, but who prefer the present system to making the liquor traffic a vested interest in the country. Whoever opposes license favors Prohibition. The principle being established in the country let us stand by it, and

surely we can either improve the present system or devise some means by which alcohol may be procurable so as to do the least harm. Do not then be afraid to be classed as Prohibitionists and let us not give the term a strained meaning. Oppose license and its attendant evils, and we defend our country's homes against a baneful curse.

VIDETTE FALSEHOODS.

The Vidette has spoken, and for unblushing misrepresentation and falsehood commend us to its utterances. It has not met squarely one of the issues presented. It starts out with a lot of contemptible insinuations which may mean anything or nothing just as it suits the view of the reader. Our contemporary excuses itself from meeting any of the issues on account of having "too much work on hand." An honorable man or newspaper can always take time to substantiate his statements, especially when they impugn the honor of another. The Vidette had time to fabricate its previous falsehoods and even add more to the number, but it has no time for honorable action. Its latest is that we "opposed (in 1886) the appointment of Mr. Royal" as Lieutenant-Governor. That is false. Not one word against Mr. Royal has ever appeared in these columns. In reference to the words in italics in the Vidette, if common rumor be true, its editors are so effeminate themselves that they think the presence of a lady is not necessary anywhere. Being cornered in regard to a certain tender for printing our contemporary shifts its ground, and now in a covert way tries to make it appear that its tender was lower than ours. If it was it has taken the Vidette over two years to find it out. "\$10 for 150 blank receipts is a very (un)fair business price." This office or any one in connection with it never received it. In naming a printing office that possessed "the ability to do the work satisfactorily at the time stated," which was two years ago, it names its own office and four or five others in the present tense. That is not to the point. Of course we did not expect that the Vidette would publish abroad its inability to undertake any heavy book printing, but it has, like the fox when he could not eat the grapes said they were sour, or in its own words, "we are not very anxious for book work." Then in the name of common sense what is the Vidette growling about? It may be supposed to be like the dog in the manger, they were unable to do the work themselves and did not want to see us doing it. If our office is a "Cock Robin shop," theirs must be a dog kennel. No matter what may be generally considered (in the Vidette editor's narrow mind) the fact is that the book printing we have turned out is equal to that produced by any large city office. The Vidette is notorious for untruthfulness, but in the following paragraph of concentrated falsehood that sheet excels itself;

"Some two years ago we proved very conclusively that this editor was bought to pursue a certain course, and he has since begged pardon of the party he tried to injure at that time."

The italics in the quotation are ours, put in to indicate the four distinct falsehoods the Vidette has been able to crowd into one small paragraph. That sheet has made numberless assertions respecting THE PROGRESS, but has never adduced the first particle of proof, though repeatedly called upon to do so. The course we pursued at the time referred to, we considered a proper one and has been justified by subsequent events. Such being the case we had no reason to beg pardon of any one, and as to trying to injure the party referred to, it was simply an act of justice to the highest official in the country. If the Vidette views that as an attempt to injure any one, its intellectual calibre must be of a very small size. That view of the case, however, seems to account for the venom it spits at THE PROGRESS periodically. Being convicted out of its own columns of attempting to injure us, we shall in future ignore its idiosyncrasies as unworthy the notice of honorable and respectable journalism.

Your duty is to choose well the man for whom you vote.

QU'APPELLE.

We expect shortly to be able to give a brief historical sketch and illustrated description of the town of Qu'Appelle in THE PROGRESS. This will be followed at intervals during the summer by sketches of Indian Head, Wolseley and other points in Assiniboia.

Reader, what are you doing to stay the tide of Intemperance that is sweeping over our land, and wrecking in its onward rushing course the fondest hope of many a heart, burying beneath its unrelenting waves the poor and the rich, the ignorant and the learned, men of genius and of influence, and leaving in its wake strewn with degradation and misery, heart-broken widows and wailing orphans? Are you sitting with folded hands looking idly on, and in effect saying, What is that to me? Ah, it is much to you. It may seem as nothing to-day, but on the morrow that tide, rising higher and higher, may cross the threshold of your home, and the idol of your heart, swept beyond your controlling influence, be wrecked body and soul. Why then sit ye there idle? Up and be doing. There is a great work for you to do. Will you not commence at once? Oh! that some voice coming from a heart warmed and filled with true charity, with pity for the tempted and fallen, could awaken you from this lethargy, could rouse you to a true sense of your responsibility, and make you realize that an all-wise Judge will call you to an account, and ask what you did to save your tempted, fallen fellow-beings from the terrible curse of Intemperance.

Sir H. Thompson, one of the most noted physicians in Europe, says "I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country than the use of alcoholic beverages. I do not mean by this that extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce that condition, and such as is quite common in all ranks of society, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which, I think, few people are aware of. Such, at all events, is the result of observation during more than twenty years of professional life, devoted to hospital practice and to private practice in every rank above it. Thus I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is conveniently deemed moderate."

PROHIBITION.

Prohibition! hasten on,
All hail thy hopeful morn,
Lord help us all!
Give us a will to bear
Our brother's burden share,
Altho' we have no fear,
That we might fail.

Prohibition! let the sound
Echo as around
And save us all!
Let pole to pole again
Reverberate the strain
We wrestle till we gain
Prohibition.

Can we afford to loose
Our sense of brotherhood?
His keeper we!
Then around our ensign white
Ye gather who love right,
Vote not for party, but
Prohibition.

Now let the people's voice
Be heard that this our choice
Must law become!
Lord! we look up to Thee,
Help us, save Canada,
From alcohol's curse set free,
God, help us on.

—Climax Kidney Cure is specially prepared for this country where the hard water produces so much kidney trouble. It never fails to cure.



Public Notice.

Leases of School Lands for Hay Cutting purposes.

UNDER authority of an Order in Council dated the 2nd day of November, 1888, leases of School Lands in the Northwest Territories will be issued for hay cutting purposes, subject to the following conditions:—

The lease shall be for a term not exceeding five years, and shall be revocable at any time during its currency on one year's notice being given to the lessee, who shall not be entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him.

A lease shall not issue to any person for more than a section, or for less than a quarter-section.

Where there is only one applicant for the lease of a school-section or part of the same, the rental shall be at the rate of 25 cents per acre per annum, but where there is more than one applicant for such lease it shall be put up for tender at an upset rental of 25 cents per acre per annum.

Applications for these leases should be made to the Local Agents of Dominion Lands.

A. M. BURGESS.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, May 1st, 1888.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

J. H. MacCAUL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R.

STATION, QU'APPELLE.

THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C.P.R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.



J. G. MCKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship

Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

THE HIGHEST

MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPELLE

Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

-G-R-I-P-

Canada's Comic Paper.

J. W. BENGUGH, Artist and Editor.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

\$2 a Year; \$1 for 6 Months.

GRIP is increasing in influence and popularity every year! It is a supreme household and professional and business man enjoys the clever hits which appear in every issue.

Subscribe now!

See our Premium and Clubbing List. Circulars giving full particulars sent free. "Look out for Grip's Comic Almanac for 1888. Price 10 cents."

GRIP PUBLISHING CO.

Toronto, Ont.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skies for wagons.

Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

MARES.

D. H. GILLESPIE, has just arrived with a band of fifty

Oregon and Montana Mares.

Which are for sale at reasonable prices. Enquire at Mr. R. Johnson's livery, feed and sale stables, Caswell street, Qu'Appelle. Qu'Appelle, Jan. 4th, 1888.



Notice to Teachers in N. W. T.

THE NEXT EXAMINATION of Candidates for Teachers Certificates, will begin on

Tuesday, 7th August, 1888.

Intending Candidates should at once communicate with the Inspectors of their districts.

JAS. BROWN,

Secretary, Board of Education, Regina, 17th April, 1888.



NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that

SITTINGS OF THE

SUPREME COURT

For the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:—

SWIFT CURRENT,

Tuesday, 8th May, 1888.

MOOSE JAW,

Wednesday, 9th May, 1888.

FORT QU'APPELLE,

Monday, 18th June, 1888.

By Command,

A. E. FORGET,

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Regina, Thursday, 22nd Dec., 1887.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories for a Charter of Incorporation by the applicants hereinafter mentioned under the provisions of "The Companies Ordinance of 1886," and amendments thereto.

1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is the South Qu'Appelle Building Society (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought, is to enable the Society to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or other legal title, lands, houses, buildings, building material or premises, to construct, erect, build and maintain houses or other buildings, and to lease, exchange, sell, convey, dispose of, mortgage and charge the same as the Directors may deem for its advantage, and also to have power to invest in or to lend its money on security of mortgages on real estate at such rates of interest as the Directors may approve, and to do all such other things as the Directors may think fit.

3. The Chief place of business of the Society shall be the Town of Qu'Appelle in the District of Assiniboia in the North-West Territories.

4. The Capital Stock of the Society shall be Seven Thousand Dollars.

5. The Stock of the Society shall consist of Two hundred and eighty shares of Twenty-five dollars each.

6. The following are the names, address and calling of the applicants herein, of whom the five first mentioned are to be the first or provisional Directors of the said Society: STEPHEN HOWARD CASWELL, of Qu'Appelle Station, in the North-West Territories, Banker; THOMAS THOMSON, of the same place, Lumber Merchant; GEORGE HERLEY VICKERS BULYEA, of same place, Merchant; GEORGE RICHARD SKINNER, of the same place, Farmer; GUS BERSOA, of the same place, Farmer; Provisional Directors, SAMUEL SCOTT NELSON, of the same place, Lumber Merchant; LESLIE GORGON, of the same place, Advocate; HAROLD JAGGER, of the same place, Accountant; JAMES McEWEN, of the same place, Blacksmith; ARTHUR KING, of the City of Omaha in the State of Nebraska, Book-keeper; The Honorable MAURICE RAYMOND GIFFARD, of Qu'Appelle Station aforesaid, Farmer; ELIZABETH McLANE, of the same place, Spinster; The Right Reverend and Honorable ADELBERT ANSON, Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, of St. John's College, Qu'Appelle Station aforesaid; WILLIAM BAIN SCARLE, of the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, M. P.; EDWIN WYNNE HOGGINS, of B. Battery, Quebec, Artilleryman; WILLIAM FRANCIS HELLARY, of Paislow in the County of Cornwall in that part of the United Kingdom called England, Farmer; JANE HILLYARD SPITTIGER, of the same place Spinster.

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The Grateful Dog.

Prof. Bouley, of Paris, gives this remarkable instance of memory in animals: A watchdog, belonging to the General Omnibus Company, named Jupiter, was always spoken of as a "ferocious" animal, his instincts and habits being exceptionally savage and subtle. Only one of the men in the saloon, ever within his reach. The dog one day got a kick from an omnibus horse which broke its front leg. The bandage which was applied was too tight, and caused inflammation, which threatened to turn to gangrene. As it was suffering intensely, M. Bouley, a veterinarian, and M. Bouley applied an anesthetic of ether before it underwent an operation by M. Vatel. About a month afterward M. Bouley had occasion to accompany M. Vatel to the omnibus establishment at Montreux, of which place he was the veterinarian. The moment Jupiter saw M. Bouley he became the most demonstrative of pleasure. All present were astonished when M. Bouley patted his head, while the poor dog showed unmistakable signs of recognition and sympathy. M. Bouley remarks that the singular point in the affair was the very short time in which he had seen the dog, the latter being effected in a few moments. The intensity of the pain at the time, and the sudden relief, must have made the deepest impression on the suffering animal, and we know that the memory of such impressions is the most vivid.

"That brief moment," says M. Bouley, "sufficed to fix in the brain of the dog the impression of my personality, whether conveyed by sight or by sound; and the association of ideas reproduced, a month afterward, the feeling of pleasure and of gratitude which had been experienced on the relief of the severe pain by the anesthetic."—*Leisure Hour.*

Seemed Like Old Citizens.
"Journalism must be a healthy profession," said old Mrs. Spangars, as she laid the paper on her knee and rubbed her eyes with her apron. "What makes you think so?" said old Mr. Spangars.

"Because I see the writers who used to have pieces in the papers when I was a girl are still living and writing away the same as ever. They must be very old."

"Who are they?" asked Mr. Spangars.
"Well, there is 'Veritas' for one, and 'Aunt,' and 'One Who Knows,' and 'Pro Populi,' and 'Justice,' and 'Pro Homo Publicus,' and 'X. Y. Z.' and 'Tax Payer,' and many others. I see some of their names every day, and I declare if the sight of 'em don't bring back the old school-days."

"Then the old lady gazed meditatively into the fire, and old Mr. Spangars went out onto the back stoop to indulge in a quiet laugh to himself."
Boston Courier.

Remarkable Christian Names.
One of the clerks in the General Register Office, Somerset House, told him for years a memorandum-book in which he carefully noted the extraordinary names given at times by parents to their children. Without this certified evidence by an official one might always be inclined to doubt the genuineness of some of them. But they are all real enough, as the documents in the office show. Here are a few specimens:

Dewell Sykes, father a weaver.
Loyal Thomas Inkpen, father a farmer.
Patience Dinner, wife of a husbandman.
Zaphnathpaneah Drayson, a cooper.
Thankful Joy. His wife's name before he married her was Payne.
Acts Apostles Tong, witness to a marriage.
Albertina Regina Victoria, daughter of a comb-maker, born on Thursday.
Sampson Scamp, daughter of John Scamp, a tinker.
First Son Jones, son of a laborer.
Fergus O'Connor, son of a blacksmith.
John Frost Feustus Broutier, a printer.
Turnerica Henrica Uria De Gloria, his Lavinia Rebecca Turner, daughter of a book-keeper.
Jane Stickler, wife of a weaver.
Lavinia Julia Maria Hypsibia Wade, daughter of a cooper.
Frances Albert Daniel Gamon, son of a laborer.
Zola's Child.
Juliana French Union, a spinster.
James Dean, a butcher.
Samson Getachias Kitechen.
Happy George Hadd, son of a blacksmith.
William Teatottle Cross, son of a mechanic.
Primus Community Elcott, son of a bricklayer, born at Queenwood Community.
Martin Luther Spooner, son of a laborer.
Glen Teal, a cooper.
Hubert Fay Day, an engineer, married in 1881.
Isabella Wilhelmina Jacobina Carolina Adeline Cunningham Campbell Moffat, daughter of a farmer.

An Explanation.
Mr. Ben. Porley Poore explains in the *London Standard* that Zach Chandler's first impression, which led strangers to believe that he indulged too freely in strong positions, was the result of a gas explosion the first evening after he had moved into a new house in Detroit. Immediately after the gas was turned on and in the smell of escaping gas the family and servants, and search was made for the leak. The danger, however, was not serious, and a search was made for the leak. The danger, however, was not serious, and a search was made for the leak. The danger, however, was not serious, and a search was made for the leak.

A London paper makes mention of a dog which would recognize its master's footsteps after a three months' absence, and came out to meet him in the hall with tail erect, and purring as it went to the very verge of obedience. Another one comes up every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock to greet its master, sits on the bed, and gently licks first one eyelid and then the other with its paw. When an eye opens, and not till then, the dog sets up a long purr, like the purr of a cat, and then it goes to the door and waits for its master to come.

Judge Bond and the Medium.

A good story of Judge Bond, of the United States district court, is told by one of his western friends. It occurred in Boston in 1877. The two went to call on a medium. They were shown many wonders, and at last the judge was told to write a list of names on a slip of paper, which being done he was instructed to run his finger down the list and stop when the accustomed rap on the table was heard. When he got to the middle of the list a violent blow was struck upon the table. Thereupon a long conversation ensued between the judge and the materialized spirit, in which were rehearsed many astonishing facts (most of which the judge had ingeniously managed to drop in the opening of the conversation with the medium). Finally the exhibitor suspected something, and the "spirit" abruptly departed.

Then the judge fell into a brown study, from which it was difficult to arouse him. Suddenly looking up, he said with the most admirably assumed tone of astonishment and conviction: "This is the most remarkable thing I ever dreamed of. I am almost doubtful of the power of Omnipotence to equal it." "Ah," says the medium, "I can show you greater things than that." Further conversation ensued in a similar strain, when Judge Bond burst out with: "But I tell you, sir, I challenge the Almighty to do such a thing. Why, sir, can you believe it? I left that gentleman not twenty minutes ago on the steps of the Parson's house." At this the medium became naturally furious and exclaimed: "I told you to write the names of the dead men on that list." "No," replied Judge Bond, "with a look of childlike simplicity, 'you did not. You told me to write the names of friends, and I did so. There isn't the name of a single dead man on that list.'"

Napoleon and His Library.
Many of Napoleon's biographers have incidentally mentioned that, like one of them (M. Thiers), used to carry about a certain number of favorite books wherever he went, whether traveling or campaigning; but it is not generally known that he made several plans for the construction of portable libraries which were to form part of his baggage. Some interesting information upon this head is given us by M. Louis Barbier, who for many years had the care of the Louvre library, and who bases his information upon some memoirs left by his father, who was librarian to Napoleon himself. For a long time Napoleon endeavored to get the books he required in several boxes, holding about sixty volumes each. These volumes, which were either octavo or duodecimo, stood upon shelves inside the boxes, which were supplied by the well-known cabinet-maker, Jacob. They were made of mahogany at first, but it was found that this was not strong enough for the knocking about they had to sustain. M. Barbier then had them made of oak and covered with leather. The inside was lined with green leather or velvet, and the books were bound in morocco. There was a catalogue for each case, with a corresponding number upon every volume, so that there was never a moment's delay in picking out any book that was wanted. As soon as the emperor had selected his headquarters during a campaign these cases were placed in a room which was intended to be his study, together with the portfolios containing his letters and maps. In course of time, however, Napoleon found that many books which he wanted to consult were not included in the collection, and upon inquiring the reason was informed that they would not fit into the cases. This, of course, was an answer which did not satisfy one so imperious, and, while residing at Bayonne in 1808, he dictated the following memoir, which he sent to M. Barbier: "Bayonne, June 17, 1808. The emperor wishes to form a traveling library of one thousand volumes in small 12mo, and printed in handsome type. It is his majesty's intention to have these works printed for his special use, and in order to economize space there is to be no margin to them. They should contain from 500 to 600 pages, and be bound in covers as flexible as possible, and with spring backs. There should be 40 works on religion, 40 dramatic works, 40 volumes of epic and 60 of other poetry, 100 novels, and 60 volumes of history, the remainder being historical memoirs of every period."

What Trains Carry.
The railway reporter of the *Laramie Bowyer* was in a red-hot mood the other day and in default of incidents threw off the following interesting bit of curiosity: "There is nothing more curious to the close observer than to watch the trains as they cross the continent over the big roads and see the crowds of people, and the goods, and the animals, and the things that they carry. Especially is this noticeable on the fast freights running between the east and west, and on the coasters, and the trains that carry the goods of the west to the east, and the goods of the east to the west. There are to be seen many things that are not to be seen elsewhere. There are to be seen many things that are not to be seen elsewhere. There are to be seen many things that are not to be seen elsewhere."

A Clerical Strike.
A rather singular strike has taken place in the east of Europe. The information comes from Sofia, and is to the effect that, in Bulgaria, all the lower clergy have struck for wages. They refuse to hold church services, baptize, and solemnize marriages or burials. The strike has been caused by a withdrawal of the state subsidy of \$160,000 which the legislature voted in 1883 and 1884. The grant was made by the state because the Bulgarian peasantry refused to pay tithes. This year the government is in financial distress and unable to repeat the favor. The minister of public worship tells the clergy that they must look back upon the times when they received tithes from their parishioners. The situation is somewhat novel, and it may lead to some trouble. — *N. Y. Herald.*

Quarter Crack.
The presence of a quarter crack is usually an indication of some disease of the foot. In the words of the wall of a perfectly healthy foot, the crack may not have been present when the animal was purchased, but the abnormal condition of the foot certainly was. The treatment is to pare the wall about the crack away in the shape of the letter 'Y' with its base resting upon the coronet and its apex extending downward to the lowest extremity of the crack; also pare that part of the wall that rests upon the shoe about the vicinity of the crack, so that it can not possibly have any bearing. Require him to have a bar shoe; apply a mild blister to the quarter, and with frequent changing of the shoe, the trouble will gradually grow out. If, however, the foot is so badly diseased as to cause him to become lame without the assistance of the crack, you should blister the entire coronet and turn him to pasture for a couple of months. — *N. Y. Herald.*

It is the custom among the French to kiss the forehead and the lips. When the American girls began to wear bangs they knew what they were about.

AN ART ACADEMY.
The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has its methods of teaching.

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.
Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 26 and 26, in Manitoba and North-West Territories, which have not been settled, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.
Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an office fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation:

In the "Mile Belt Reserve" that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line of Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteaders shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry; and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry; and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead entry; and shall within the second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop fifteen acres; and shall within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop twenty-five acres; and shall within the fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop thirty-five acres; and shall within the fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop forty-five acres; and shall within the sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop fifty-five acres; and shall within the seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop sixty-five acres; and shall within the eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seventy-five acres; and shall within the ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eighty-five acres; and shall within the tenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ninety-five acres; and shall within the eleventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred acres; and shall within the twelfth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and ten acres; and shall within the thirteenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the fourteenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the fifteenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and forty acres; and shall within the sixteenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the seventeenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the eighteenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the nineteenth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the twentieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the twenty-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred acres; and shall within the twenty-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and ten acres; and shall within the twenty-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the twenty-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the twenty-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and forty acres; and shall within the twenty-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the twenty-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the twenty-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the twenty-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the thirtieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop two hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the thirty-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred acres; and shall within the thirty-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and ten acres; and shall within the thirty-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the thirty-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the thirty-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and forty acres; and shall within the thirty-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the thirty-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the thirty-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the thirty-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the fortieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop three hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the forty-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred acres; and shall within the forty-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and ten acres; and shall within the forty-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the forty-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the forty-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and forty acres; and shall within the forty-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the forty-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the forty-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the forty-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the fiftieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop four hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the fifty-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred acres; and shall within the fifty-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and ten acres; and shall within the fifty-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the fifty-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the fifty-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and forty acres; and shall within the fifty-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the fifty-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the fifty-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the fifty-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the sixtieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop five hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the sixty-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred acres; and shall within the sixty-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and ten acres; and shall within the sixty-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the sixty-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the sixty-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and forty acres; and shall within the sixty-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the sixty-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the sixty-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the sixty-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the seventieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop six hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the seventy-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred acres; and shall within the seventy-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and ten acres; and shall within the seventy-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the seventy-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the seventy-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and forty acres; and shall within the seventy-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the seventy-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the seventy-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the seventy-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the eightieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop seven hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the eighty-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred acres; and shall within the eighty-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and ten acres; and shall within the eighty-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and twenty acres; and shall within the eighty-fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and thirty acres; and shall within the eighty-fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and forty acres; and shall within the eighty-sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and fifty acres; and shall within the eighty-seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and sixty acres; and shall within the eighty-eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and seventy acres; and shall within the eighty-ninth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and eighty acres; and shall within the ninetieth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop eight hundred and ninety acres; and shall within the ninety-first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop nine hundred acres; and shall within the ninety-second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop nine hundred and ten acres; and shall within the ninety-third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop nine hundred and twenty acres; 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and shall within the one hundred and second year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and ten acres; and shall within the one hundred and third year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and twenty acres; and shall within the one hundred and fourth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and thirty acres; and shall within the one hundred and fifth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and forty acres; and shall within the one hundred and sixth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and fifty acres; and shall within the one hundred and seventh year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and sixty acres; and shall within the one hundred and eighth year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop one thousand and seventy acres; 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Business Directory.

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Under this heading we will insert Business Cards similar to those following for \$5.00 a year, which will include subscription to THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.
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QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
G. S. Davidson, Proprietor.

LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

A. McKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

C. C. BAILEY & Co.,
Practical Watchmakers and Jewellers.

D. H. McMillan, & Bro.,
Qu'Appelle Mill.

THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

WM. CLUSTON,
Builder and Contractor, etc.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. McEwen,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

Miss A. McRAE,
Millinery and Fancy Store.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Photo-Artist, Teacher of Music, and Short-hand.

E. WISMER,
Tinsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.

Agent for Canada North-West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, R. A.,
LATE OF SUPREMACY COURT, ENGLAND.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
44-avocate for North-West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.

Office over Beauchamp's Store,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my office, or at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
QU'APPELLE.

J. H. MACCAUL,
Agent for
Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantees, Marine and Carriage Insurance.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

J. M. Creamer, V.S.,
OF REGINA.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, will be at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE, every alternate Monday, for the purpose of treating the ailments of horses, cattle, etc.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE opposite McEwen's Blacksmith shop.

WM. CLUSTON,
Builder & Contractor
QU'APPELLE.

Estimates Furnished
ON SHORT NOTICE.
OFFICE AT QUEEN'S HOTEL.

FRANK MARWOOD
SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,
General Blacksmith
—AND—
Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.
QU'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Queen's Birthday.

—God save the Queen.

—The fire guard has been completed by the contractor, Mr. Jas. Fair.

—Sergt. Braden has been called to Regina and his place at this post has been filled by Sergt. Richards, of Regina.

—The baseballers baseballled and the cricketers cricketed this afternoon. The games were well played in both instances.

—Rev. A. Andrews has gone to Saskatoon in connection with the opening up of a mission on White Cap's Reserve near that place.

—Mr. W. Sutherland, M.N.W.C., of Fort Qu'Appelle, went east on Monday evening on business. He expects to be absent about three weeks.

—Mr. W. J. Stuart, of the Winnipeg Sun, and Mr. C. Steele, of the Morning Call, were in town this week in the interest of the respective newspapers.

—To-day—the Queen's birthday—passed off quietly. Business places generally were closed, and everybody took their own way of enjoying a holiday.

—Today being a holiday the matter in our paper is somewhat short. We hope to increase our staff shortly so as to be able to give increased attention to news matters.

—Mr. and Mrs. Skene and Miss Skene, of Aberdeen, Scotland, have arrived in town and are staying with Mr. Alex. Mackenzie for a while. They intend to reside in this country in the future.

—The children connected with the Qu'Appelle Band of Hope held a picnic today near the reservoir under the direction of Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Bulyea and Mrs. Wismer. They spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

—A public meeting of electors of South Qu'Appelle, will be held in McLane's hall, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of selecting a committee to further the candidature of Mr. G. S. Davidson for the N. W. Legislative Assembly. All are invited.

—This morning one of our citizens procured a small edition of the Stars and Stripes and fastened it up on his sign post. It was not up very long before a sturdy Britisher came along with a shot gun and blew down the offending piece of bunting and tramped it into the dust.

—Petitions for the exercise of executive clemency in the case of Gaddy and Racette, murderers of Mr. McLeish, have been before the privy council. After full consideration it has been decided to recommend His Excellency to allow the law to take its course. The two will therefore swing on the day fixed.

—At the Queen's: J. Grant and family, Assiniboine Reserve; H. Harvey, Brandon; J. McLane, Winnipeg; J. F. Kennedy, C. Steele, W. J. Stuart, Winnipeg; W. Sutherland, W. R. C. Passey, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. Insinger, Indian Head; C. C. Molleson, Chippawa, Ont.

—At the Leland: J. Richards, Regina; W. Kirkland, W. R. Robertson, W. R. Boyd, Indian Head; W. Clark, Corp. Bailey, R. Gwynne, Prince Albert; M. Calder, Broadway; Mrs. D. F. Browne, Niagara Falls; Mrs. J. Browne, Miss Browne, J. F. Kennedy, C. Steele, W. J. Stuart, Winnipeg; W. Sutherland, W. R. C. Passey, Fort Qu'Appelle; R. Insinger, Indian Head; C. C. Molleson, Chippawa, Ont.

—Mrs. Guerin gave the fourth of her present series of lectures at McLane's hall on Tuesday last, to a highly appreciative and fairly numerous audience. The selection for the evening was the comedy "Caste" by Mr. Robertson, the author of "Ours," "School," and other well known domestic comedies. The task essayed by Mrs. Guerin of assuming to herself some half dozen characters of great diversity, was exceedingly well accomplished. Her delineations of the aristocratic "Marchioness," the affected but good hearted "Major Hawtree," the beau chevalier "George D'Alroy," the lovely but refined and devoted "Esther," the lively "Polly," the matter of fact young plumber "Sam Gerridge," and the hazy, canting drunken old father "Eedles," were admirable and to those who had seen the ideal characters as originally acted, marvellously like like. Mrs. Guerin is to be congratulated on the substantial interest shown in her readings, which is entirely to the effect produced by her native talent nurtured by careful training. Those who have not yet enjoyed the intellectual treat of an evening with Mrs. Guerin, should on no account miss the two opportunities still afforded them.

—The Temperance convention which was intended to be held here June 13th and 14th has been postponed till later in the summer.

—A very interesting meeting for the discussion of the Temperance question, pro. and con. was held in McLane's Hall, on Friday evening last. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. James Weidman, R. D. Strong, A. M. McLane, G. S. Davidson and Rev. A. Andrews.

—Early this morning—too early in fact for the peacefulness of our slumbers—we heard the sounds of sweet melody proceeding from an octave of human throats promenading our streets. When first the sonorous notes of the delightful strains animated our drowsy ears, we were so thrilled through and through that we were apprehensive of the rumblings of a condensed earthquake, and were preparing for the worst when—O, relief—the patriotic rhythm of "God save the Queen" broke on the stillness of the night air. As the dulcet notes were sobbed out in the distance, we relapsed into the arms of Morpheus, dreaming

"Roll the old chariot along,
If whiskey gets in the way
We'll roll it over him."

NOMINATING A CANDIDATE.

On Monday afternoon last a meeting of the electors of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle, was held in McLane's hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the representation of the electoral district of South Qu'Appelle in the Northwest Legislature.

Mr. T. T. Thomson, the chairman of the municipality, stated that he had called the meeting on the requisition of a number of the electors of both shades of politics and that the meeting was non-political.

Mr. Thomson was voted to the chair, and Mr. James Weidman appointed secretary.

Moved by Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, seconded by Mr. Leslie Gordon, that Messrs. A. M. McLane, G. B. Murphy and B. Fenwick be a committee to decide the mode of nominating, how ballot shall be taken, and in what way candidates names may be dropped.

While the committee retired to prepare their report it was

Moved by Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, seconded by Mr. G. S. Davidson and resolved that the electors of the District of South Qu'Appelle in meeting assembled do hereby consider that a candidate to represent the district in the N. W. Council, should be now selected.

The committee returned and reported as follows:

1. No nominations.

2. Candidate to be named on ballot.

3. Candidate must secure the majority of the total vote cast before he is selected.

4. Two scrutineers to be appointed to pass the ballot box around and count the votes.

The report was adopted clause by clause, the 4th being amended so as to require the scrutineers to stand at the door of the hall and take the ballot in a box of each voter present.

Moved by Mr. J. A. Cowan, seconded by Mr. G. B. Murphy, and resolved that this meeting pledge its support to the candidate nominated, and that candidates named be open to answer questions after the first ballot.

Messrs. J. A. Cowan and A. C. Paterson were appointed scrutineers. The following is the result of the first ballot: There were 106 voters present of which G. S. Davidson received 63; G. H. V. Bulyea, 17; Leslie Gordon, 8; G. B. Murphy, 5; R. D. Strong, 5; A. M. McLane, 2; S. H. Caswell, 2; J. A. Cowan, 1; T. T. Thomson, 1; W. S. Redpath, 1, and Papot, 1.

Mr. Davidson having received the majority of the ballots was called to the platform. He thanked the meeting for the nomination, and referred to the position this part of the country was placed in before the recent changes in the electoral districts. In the new division of South Qu'Appelle, the town was placed in a more central position. He thought that any man who was elected to the Legislature should represent every part of the district. Heretofore this part had not been properly represented; we had not received our share of the territorial expenditure. After again thanking the meeting for the nomination, Mr. Gordon asked him his views on the liquor question. He replied that that was a question of vital importance, and that he believed in retaining the present system until the people demanded a change, and before a change was made it should be submitted to the people.

Moved by Mr. A. M. McLane, seconded by Mr. C. C. Bailey, and resolved that Mr. Davidson be unanimously selected as the candidate for this meeting.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman after which the meeting adjourned.

While There's Hope, There's Life.

A few years since a book by that name made everybody ask: "Is life worth living?" to which *Punch*, with a good deal of philosophy as well as fun, answered: "It depends upon the liver."

A prominent English physician has undertaken to answer the question in another form. He says not only that life is worth living, but so well worth it that a man can and ought to prolong it; that it does not depend so much upon the liver, or any other organ, as upon the mind—the one who lives.

He declares that though there are some maladies which must kill, life in most cases may be prolonged by sheer hopefulness, and that, reversing the old maxim, so long as there is hope there is life. Some live by their exceeding muscular vigor; others by their feeling powers; others by their mental or nervous energy. This last class is very large. They live on by sheer power of hope and courage. Their bodies are weak and crippled, but their "go" is remarkable; they live on when everybody is puzzled and wonder how they do it.

He maintains, moreover, that a man may live on when one organ is deranged by shifting the burden to another. Instead of fretting himself because his heart is affected, let him overlook the fact and make his lungs do extra work in vitalizing his blood; so that, if that fluid does not flow as effectively as it might, what does flow shall be pure. The very fact of relieving the diseased organ may cure it.

When a man hopes his brain is stimulated, his nervous system is healthfully excited and vital energy is increased. Increase in vital energy means that disease may be conquered, or at least out-lived.

This sounds well, and undoubtedly is sound in another sense. Yet there still remains the practical difficulty of exciting hopefulness in those who are not hopeful. Some have a genius for hopefulness. Others are naturally depressed. All of us are born either "bulls" or "bears." Some, too, have will power; others lack it; and whether those who have it can strengthen it by being told to exert it is a question.

Then as regards hopefulness in disease. Who are more hopeful than those almost dead with consumption, who often on the very day of their death believe that they are on the road to recovery? So far from helping them to recover, physicians say this hopefulness often hastens the end, by making them reckless and unwilling to take the ordinary precautions of diet and habits which even well people observe. On the other hand, who so gloomy, so hopeless as the victim of liver complaint? He exaggerates his disease, forebodes his early death, perceives no light or warmth in the sunshine nor color in sky or flowers. He often recovers, even after he has abandoned all hope, and as soon as his functions are restored is happy and blooming once more.

But in spite of these exceptions this doctor is probably right. The more hopefulness, the more "go," and "go" a man can continue to awaken in himself, the more likely he is to postpone the hour which the melancholy man foresees so long in advance, and like the coward, by fearing death, dies a thousand times, while the brave man dies but once.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Electrical Motor.

Scientists, inventors and capitalists are united in endeavoring to apply electricity to human uses, especially as a motive power. A few years back the problem to be solved was how to produce illumination. This has been accomplished, the only question being that of cost. The electric light is confessedly an immense improvement on the ordinary gas-light. It is more powerful and can be put to more varied uses. It is destined in time to make our nights, not only indoors but out-of-doors, as luminous as the day. But while the race will be garish, it will be more agreeable than that of the sun. But now the problem to be solved is electricity as a motor. Stephen D. Field, of New York, has united with the famous inventor Edison in taking out patents for propelling cars by electricity. He claims to have anticipated the famous Siemens accumulator. This new motor is to be thoroughly tested upon the elevated roads of New York. The advantages of electricity over steam are manifold. Heavy locomotives are dispensed with, coal is not used, hence there is no smoke. There is less jar in stopping the train, but as in the case of illumination, the cost is the undetermined part of the problem. In every part of the world we hear of electric motors. Electric cars were moved through the crowded thoroughfares of Paris by the Powell Storage Company. Nine miles an hour was made with ease. At the electric exhibition in Vienna, an electric railway made a mile in three minutes. The Daft motor has made a successful trip on a Saratoga road. There is an elevated railway in Berlin operated by electricity. There is also one at Portrush, Ireland, the power for which is drawn from a neighboring waterfall. An omnibus has been run in Paris, the motive power being electricity, and the heavy vehicle was handled and turned with facility. On the water, electricity as a motor has made no less rapid progress than on land. Last summer an electric boat was plying on the Danube Canal, taking thirty or more passengers six miles an hour against the strong current, and eighteen miles an hour with the stream. Two years ago a launch propelled by electricity was shown on the Thames, and the following year a boat of that character, forty feet long, attained a speed of eight miles an hour on the measured mile—this boat being the one, we believe, already spoken of as used on the Danube. Its trips were accomplished, of course, without smoke, or heat, or smell of oil, and also without noise of engines or vibration. As for application of electricity to submarine torpedoes, it is now the subject of much study, attended with some success. Electric small arms have already been invented, and one such weapon was operated not long ago by Colonel Forsyth at London, before an assembly of army officers and others, by means of a small accumulator secreted under his waistcoat. The gun was the invention of Pieper of Liege, who has fired more than a hundred rounds with it in two minutes. We may yet see electric revolutionize the manufacture of small arms. What is claimed as an infringement of the Field patent has been tested in the street cars of Cleveland, O., and proved very successful. At Brighton, England, there is an electric railway in a successful operation. It really seems as if we were on the eve of a mighty revolution in the use of motive power, and that the days of the cumbersome, noisy, smoky locomotives are numbered.—*Democrat's Monthly.*

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

Many a reader, man as well as boy, will recognize the truthfulness and enjoy the humor of the following description of experience in giving the calf its first lessons of how to drink properly. We take it from the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*. Those who have had the mournful experience know that there is nothing more trying to the temper than the operation of teaching a young calf to drink. The process is familiar to every man who has brought up a calf from infancy. You seize a pail of warm milk, go into the stable, catch the calf by the ears, back him into a corner and bestirre his neck. The idiot rather likes this, and while you are reaching for the pail he employs his time in slobbering the corner of your jacket. You discover what the blockhead is about, and box his ears. You can't help it. You feel that way, and let him have it. But the calf can't tell for the life of him why he has been struck, and he gives a sudden and unexpected flounce. He believes he will go and stay on the other side of the stable, and he doesn't announce this beforehand. He starts on the impulse of the moment, and you can't tell just when he arrives there. You ride along with him a little way. But the laws of gravitation are always about the same. Your legs, one on each side of the critter, keeps up with the calf for about a second, but your body doesn't. You slide over the calf, and your back kisses the floor. Your head is soaking in the pail of milk. When you get up you are mad—uncommonly so. Milk runs from your hair, and imprecations out of your mouth, and you solemnly declare that you will teach that calf to drink or break his neck. The calf doesn't know of this resolve, and he glares at you in a stupid fright across the stable. He was not aware that he was the cause of your downfall, and wonders ignorantly what is the matter. You don't try to explain it to him, but furiously catch him by the ears, look back over your shoulder at the milk pail, and back up toward it, dragging the calf after you. The calf is out of wind, and you haven't a particle of grace left in your heart. You are astride the calf's neck, and jamming the fingers of one hand into his mouth, you place the other on the back of his head and shove his nose into the pail, fully resolved to strangle him if he don't drink. The calf holds perfectly still—ominously so—and there is silence for the space of half a minute, at the end of which time the blockhead, who hasn't drank a drop, suddenly makes a splurge, knocks the pail over; you are again reduced to a horizontal position on a perpendicular, and when you rise the excitement is intense. You have been soaked with milk, "slobbered" on, and hurt. Not a drop of milk has gone down the brute's throat, and there he stands glaring at you, ready to furnish you with another free ride wherever you want to go. With an affidavit you seize the pail, and hobble out of the pen, fully resolved to let the four-footed fool starve; and thus endeth the first lesson.

The Spanish Navy.

The Spanish navy consisted in 1883 of 60 iron-clads, an iron-clad monitor, a battery and 117 other vessels. The navy possesses besides 35 gunboats for the defense of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. According to the new proposals, the reorganization of the fleet ought to be completed in ten years, at the end of which time Spain would possess 12 iron-clads, 2 iron-clad cruisers, 7 first-class cruisers, 9 second-class cruisers, 11 third-class cruisers, 32 torpedo boats and 6 transports. A sum of 230,000,000 pesetas (about \$46,000,000), to be spent in ten years, is demanded from the Government.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A curious Chinese superstition was exhibited at San Francisco the other day. A Chinaman drove down to the wharf in an express wagon, jumped out and went through a sort of gymnastic performance, and then, going to the vehicle, grabbed a big turtle, which he threw into the water. This operation was repeated four times, when the Celestial got into his wagon and drove up town again. It was learned on inquiry that the turtles carried with them into the depths the sins of all the Chinese who had contributed money to the fund of a certain society.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*



Qu'Appelle Lodge, No. 34,
G. R. M., A. F. & A. M.

THE REGULAR Monthly Communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, June 19, 1888, which all members are notified to attend. Visiting Brethren welcome! General business and conferring degrees. By order of the W. M.
H. JAGGER, Secretary.
A. C. PATTERSON, W. M.
Qu'Appelle, May 15, 1888.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the South Qu'Appelle Building Society (Limited) will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Walsh St., in the Town of Qu'Appelle on

Friday the 25th day of May inst.

For the purpose of considering the Directors report and the business of the Society generally. By order of the Board.
LESLIE GORDON,
Secretary.
Qu'Appelle May 1st, 1888.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the municipality of South Qu'Appelle will be held on Saturday, 9th day of June, 1888, At 10 o'clock, a.m., in McLane's Hall, Qu'Appelle.

Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.
By order,
A. M. McLANE,
Clerk.
May 19th, 1888.

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Qu'Appelle, April 7, 1887.

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